EXHIBIT R

Case 6	5:20-cv-00739-A	DA Document	t 1-18	Filed 08/1	4/20 Page	2 of 2	
	Brandon Arvana Replying to @arva CURTAILING D Instead of focusin	anaghi DEMAND		mand-respon	se."	~	
	During electricity to power down.	during electricity shortages, power companies can pay customers that elect power down.					
	This, again, is energy arbitrage. By powering down, consumers are "selling" electricity back to the grid.						
		↑ 1	0 2	23	$\hat{\bot}$		
9	Brandon Arvanaghi @arvanaghi · Jun 10 Energy arbitrage alone is not profitable enough to justify creating a demand-response business.						
	A viable demand-response candidate thus: 1. has a "default" business model 2. draws meaningful power (MW/h) for that default business model 3. can power down at a moment's notice						
	Q 2	↑ 1	\bigcirc 2	24	\triangle		
	Brandon Arvanaghi @arvanaghi · Jun 10 Finding a business fitting all three criteria is rare.						
	AWS, for example, draws meaningful power but could never power down. Retail options, like smart fridges and dishwashers, would require hundreds of thousands of homes to match the power draw of even one industrial consumer.						
	Q 1	↑ 1	0 1	18	\triangle		
9	Brandon Arvanaghi @arvanaghi · Jun 10 Enter Bitcoin.						
	Bitcoin mining has no clients, and no requirement for uptime.						
	A Bitcoin mining's operational expenses come entirely from electricity. A subsidy has a ripple effect on profitability, creating perfect incentive to en as a demand-response provider.						
	Q 1	1 1	\bigcirc 3	30	\uparrow		
	Brandon Arvana Bitcoin mining can not. Miners ca the grid needs.	g provides granula	rity in c				

★ A miner's incentive is to always increase power consumption. The more power drawn, the more hashes computed.
 Q 2
 Q 1
 Q 2